

have crossed the frontier of that province, have taken to the road, and have advanced further, and to intercept the road traffic. The British have no comprehension among the natives, and the massy rivers venture into the disturbed districts. In consequence of the lack of supplies, the natives have been neglected, and supplies retarded. Most of the boats have been taken to the frontier, and in contrast to the former times, have returned, the natives in the area are not deterred by their fears from returning their objects to the frontier. The British have been informed that Shanghai, dated the 20th, says,—"The New Kiang Si is very novel one. Kiang Si and other places bordering on the north-west of the Yangtze River, have been abandoned by the British team about to start for the black tea districts. At the present, abandoned the attempt. The tents are taking upon themselves to have a duty to the people to the opinion. At Shanghai, the British have been taken to the frontier, and the citizens upon all kinds of property; and official are dirt cheap."—one fifth of their former cost. Imperialist troops are described as "ill-paid and despised."

CANTON RIVER.

The Sampson arrived from the river on the night, but nothing worth noting had occurred, and

From the afternoon editions of the *Home News* and *European Times* of 16th April, we quote the late

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imperialist troops are described as "ill-paid and dispirited."

CANTON RIVER.

The Sampson arrived from the river on night, but nothing worth noting had occurred, the seizure by the Mandarin of the Sabille's

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We have papers from Hongkong to the 25th of Apr

There was a report that a Portuguese lorch had been the Mandarin, but it was not true. The fact was, merchant went to Captain Endicott, and asked to be taken to take opium and sell it to a Mandarin boat outside; but Endicott refused, unless the Mandarin was in his house and the steamer returned. This, the Chinese

The security of provision at this place materially interfered with business transactions it is at higher price than it has been for many past, Fuzuh being paid five dollars.

At Fuzuh, things were as quiet as usual. Pelican, Joseph Elmore and George were in London, and Don Quixote for New York. Bland was in the city, and the price of rice at the price put upon tea by the holders.

From this port, we have little to note, beyond what has taken place in the city, and which is in the coming junks, and the Portuguese men, who claim the monopoly of the coast. The French boat was captured, but as the departure of the English ship, the Ecstasy, to Canton, the Frenchmen are likely to pay dearly for their tenacity.

Good Chinese and foreign sailors at the present a very small number, and the Portuguese people, who have for years been at the native coasting or fishing, committing a prodigious kind of the most perfect iniquity.

China is well known to every foreign trader by Chinese, is well known to every foreign trader; but a more glaring instance has been known than that witnessed by the Lady Maria, to the large damage done the coast, the report is as follows:—

On the 11th April, at 6.30 a.m., between Chien and Toy Bay, we heard constant firing of guns, apparently from a vessel, and a few minutes later we were informed by the quarter the reports came. Before a quarter of an hour had elapsed, the firing was heard to proceed from eight or ten small piratical boats, led by a heavily armed vessel, and upwards of a hundred men, a bearded man of Portuguese appearance, and a Chinese, were seen to be on the deck, from a former bound to Amoy. On seeing them, the Chinese vessel fired a gun, and the Portuguese, throwing a shower of shotpinks at the junk, fired a gun before the wind. The crew were immediately under the guns, and the Chinese vessel was seen to be on fire, but the crew on the junk, as they were

ENGLAND is a much less settled country than is commonly imagined. The proofs of this might be multi-

the severity of the punishment was supposed that had been taken. But returned however a few days ago.

AMOY.

The severity of previous acts at this place materially interfered with business transactions so that at higher price than it has been for many years past, Foreigns being obliged to pay dollars.

FRU-CHAU.

At Fuchau, things were as quiet as usual. Pelican, Joseph Elstner, and Glenc had sailed for London, and Don Quixote for New York. B. had been in London in consequence of the price put upon tea by the holders.

SINGAPORE.

From this port, we have made to meet, beyond which has taken place between some French and some natives, a very curious and singular case, more than the monopoly of the convicts. The French boat was captured, but as despite the subject has been sent to his Excellency M. de Saligny, the Frenchmen are likely to pay dearly for their temerity.

Both Chinese and foreign sailors at the port but to good reason to rejoice in the prospect were castigation being at length inflicted on the Chinese pests, who have for years been the native of the harbor, and committing dreadful crimes with the most perfect impunity.

That the pirates on the coast are not all perished by Chinese, is well known to every foreign resident. China's long galling instance has been known that within a few days, she was on her late voyage down the coast, the report is as follows:—

On the 11th April, at 8.30 a.m., when Chinamen were on board, a French gun boat, carrying 12 metal, but owing to a dense fog were unable to find the reports came. Before a quarter of an hour had elapsed, the boat was surrounded by about 200 sea coast pirates, half by heavily armed forces, and the other half by a large number of Chinese men, attacking two large Chinese trading vessels, one from Formosa bound for Amoy. On seeing them, the French boat fired a shot, and the pirates, throwing a shower of shotpots at the Junks, they made for the wind. The crew were immediately under arms, and the boats were fired at. The pirates were made, but the fog came on so dense, that they were unable to pursue them.

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Count de Chamford.—*Punch*.

Liberals number 288, the Conservatives 209; either of

these numbers must be reduced by one, there being a surplus of 100 Conservatives and 100 Liberals in the House of Commons. The number of Liberals is 33, and of Conservatives 14. For the whole of Great Britain, therefore, the new House will be divided into 327 Lib. ails and 233 Conservatives. In Ireland, although the elections have not yet terminated, they have progressed enough to enable us to make a very approximate estimate. Of the 103 Irish representatives, the Liberals can safely claim 53, one more than half the representation. The Tories would number 52, of whom about 40 are supporters of Lord Salisbury, and 12 of "independent" Conservatives. The oppositionists divide their allegiance between that noble lord and the priests. For all purposes of calculation, however, they come properly under the head of Tories, the party with which they almost invariably ally themselves. We have, thus, seen up to the condition of parties in the new House.

	Liberals.	Conservative.
England and Wales	298	209
Ireland	53	50
Scotland	53	53
	390	313

In this seeking to reduce the different elements in the new House to the denominations of Lib. ails and Conservatives, we have met with some difficulty, especially in the case of conservatives of whom many have pronounced themselves liberal and ministerial sentiments on the hustings. They have, however, been separated from them with the party with whom their sympathies may be supposed more particularly to lie. Of this class there are at least 42 included under the head of Conservatives, among them are such men as Lord Blandford, Mr. Stothart, Mr. Wilson Patten, Seymour, Mr. B. Russell, Mr. A. Wilson Patten,

Mr. Milnes (Ga-kell, Mr. Edward Egerton, and Mr. Drummond, or as Sir Henry Maine and Mr. Kendall, or as Mr. Gladstone, Lord John, and Lord Robert Clarendon, not to speak of some new members of a non-descript class of whom we shall only say that we make them a present of Mr. Glover, of Beverley, as cheerfully as we gave him Mr. Murgrove's tale of Bridgport, in the last *Pantheist*). Before, therefore, not been filled in by the estimate to the "company" but gloriously it is said, already feels proud of heading. On our own side the number of stragglers is exceedingly small. Making every allowance, we cannot count twenty persons, and, therefore, we will not, we are confident, cheerfully and cordially have them, but a discussion in carrying measures of liberal and practical progress at home, and in maintaining our honour and commercial freedom over the world.—*Globe*.

GENERAL SHARE STRIKE IN CHINA.—At a meeting of the General Share Strike Committee, on August 1, Mr. Rukus S'rum in the chair, the report was ad. read. The principal discussion was connected with the steps necessary to effect a final liquidation, and it was agreed to authorise the directors to dispose of the assets, and to invest the proceeds in the hands of the shareholders. An approximate statement of the liquidation, which showed a deficiency in the capital of £147,479, but it was explained that full reliance must not be placed in it, as some of the items may hereafter be recovered.

Mr. C. W. Hutton, one of the honorary auditors, entered into a detailed account of the operations during the five years from June, 1852, to February, 1857. Including the whole of the net revenue, and deducting the dividend declared in June and December, 1855 (altogether £40,942), the total sum was £1,000,000. The total sum of the dividends was £400,000. The loss on the sale of the eight large ships was £325,612; the loss on nine small ships, £56,312; the loss on Indian voyages, £21,377, and the expenditure on management during five years nearly

contributed to one of the principal obstructions was the failure of the screw principle as an auxiliary to steam navigation, or to mismanagement. The Bosphorus, the only ship remaining of the company is an excellent craft, and is well adapted for sale privately, but, if not previously disposed of, it will be put up to public auction on the 9th of April.

AN APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE GENERAL SCREW COMPANY, FEBRUARY, 1851.

To sundry creditors	238,217	6	0
To share capital	253,505	6	1
	£491,958	6	1

CREDITORS.			
By cash in hand	12,000	17	5
By ship Bosphorus	22,748	0	0
By stores	18,298	0	0
By sundry debtors	10,000	0	0
By office furniture	45,000	0	0
By factory plant	500	0	0
By balance deficiency	117,451	5	0
	£231,983	6	1

The recent purchasers of eight large ships of the General Screw Company, have issued a report preparatory to their meeting on the 22nd of April. From this it appears that the ships in question were paid for by a surrender of shares to the General Screw Company representing £233,135, and cash to the amount of £298,611. Every care has been taken in preparing them for sale, and their carrying capacity has been increased by spar decks. An additional cost of £23,630 was thus incurred to meet the £231,614 represented by a bonus of £2 7½ d. per share. The shares of the General Screw Company will make the total capital of the concern £484,094, to which amount the agreement of Messrs. Crampton to work the contemplated works free of charge for their services by a bonus of 6 per cent. upon the shares of £100 each is to apply. To raise the requisite funds it is proposed to issue preference 6 per cent. shares at the rate of one new share of £20 for every two shares now

VISCOUNTESS KEITH.—The death of this lady, at the age of 83, occurred recently in Piccadilly. She was a literary circle, between the present generation and the last. Her husband, the late Lord John Russell, was a member of the "club." She was the eldest daughter of Lord Thrale, between known as Mrs. Piazzi; Johnson was her early instructor, and her name frequently occurs in his memoirs under the name of "Quincy." In 1823 she became a widow. Viscount Keith; in 1838 she became a widow. For nearly twenty years she was in the fashionable circles of London, but latterly in private society. She is survived by two sisters, Miss Adelaide Ashgrove, and Mrs. Mosely. Her only daughter married the Hon. J. A. Villiers, second son of the Earl of Jersey.

The Sultan has announced to Lord Stratford the purchase of a piece of ground for the building of a Protestant church and hospital at Pera, for which a large sum has already, it is said, been subscribed in England.

THE HISTORIC OF NORWICH.—The retirement of the Bishop of Norwich, which has been rumoured for some time, has lately taken place; and the near approach of his departure from the diocese has now been publicly known, and by a few, it is addressed. Norwich is the diocese which has been the theatre of some of the most glorious and successful labours of the church of England, and of cures of souls of any in England; and the bishop is therefore a very precious. Dr. Hinds has some years been afflicted by a severe and painful illness, which he endeavored to bear him from performing many episcopal duties. He has recently become an intercommunion with his clergy as he labored hard, notwithstanding his affliction, he has been urged hard to

full such duties of superintendence (and they are the home). In taking up as could be performed within his home. In taking up as could be performed within his home. In taking up as could be performed within his home.

The Emperor Napoleon has remitted 1000 francs

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO